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Liebmannia (?) but without specific name, and some 60 species of desmids are figured on Plates XLIII and XLIV.

Nereocystis priapus (Gmelin) Saunders takes the place of *N. Luetkeanus* Mert., universally accepted since its publication in 1829. While it is probable that Gmelin's plate of *Ulva priapus*, published in 1768, represents a fragment of a frond of this species, no one before Mr. Saunders has proposed the change, though Gmelin's name has often been mentioned as a possible synonym.

Some curious phrases occur : p. 426, *Alaria lanceolata* is said to be "easily recognized by the tufts of long cryptostomata"; p. 434, *Iridæa membranacea* J. Ag., "To this species Dr. Farlow has very questionably referred," etc. The context shows that "questionably" is used in the sense of "doubtfully," and the word is used in apparently the same sense (p. 440) in regard to *Gloiosiphonia californica.* On p. 438 there are notes on the "perithecia" of two species of Odonthalia. There is a curious tendency to give specific names the feminine ending in all genera whose names end in *a.* In the table, p. 394, this is consistently carried out, — *Streblonema pacifica*, *Homæostroma undulata*, etc. In the descriptive text, later, some are changed to neuter, others continue feminine. Possibly these are only instances of the misprints which abound in the names throughout the paper, due in part to scanty time allowed for correction of proof, and perhaps to volunteered corrections by some other than the author. See p. 414, *Cladophora arctica* for *C. arcta.*

The plates are clearly drawn and printed, the descriptions of new species are fairly complete, and, as a whole, the paper is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the plants of our northwestern possessions.

Agardh's Algæ.[1] — In the notice of Part III of this work, in the *American Naturalist* for June, 1899, attention was called to the long time, the greater part of the nineteenth century, of Agardh's work in this field, and the hope was expressed that the paper under consideration might not be the last. One more part has been issued, but only half of the proof had been read by the author at the time of his death. In this part there is a rearrangement of the genus Gracilaria, notes on some other genera, and an article, "On the Principles of Classification to be adopted for the Florideæ." This he considered as of great importance, as a final statement of his views, and something of a protest against the Schmitzian principles. At eighty years of age one does not readily give up the principles upon which one's life work has been based, but every system, when it has done its work, must give place to something else, at least until our knowledge has advanced far beyond its present state.

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[1] *Species, Genera et Ordines Algarum.* Auctore Jacobo Georgio Agardh. Vol. iii, pars iv (Lund, 1901), pp. 149.

But the Agardhian system has been very useful in its day, and with the death of its author we lose one of the most conspicuous figures in the botanical field. Born in 1813, the son of C. A. Agardh, the foremost algologist of his time, his publications range from 1836 to 1901, the first part of the work whose last part we have just noticed appearing in 1848. His main characteristics were his quick grasp of a situation, however complicated; his unerring instinct for really important characters; his prompt recognition of true affinities. With this type of mind, the toilsome, plodding investigation required by modern conditions was not to be expected; but it was the type of mind needed to bring order out of the chaos of conflicting schemes prevailing at the time, and to arrange the great numbers of new forms coming to light in all parts of the world.

In person, as in mind, Agardh might be classed with the Norse giants. Tall, well formed, athletic, dignified, serenely confident of his position, he was a benevolent, gracious potentate of botany. Very liberal in the distribution of specimens, he yet, like all royal personages, held some in favor and some in disfavor, and more than one private student in America has received from him a finer set of his algæ than can be found in Berlin, or some other great botanical centers. The name Agardhia having been used in honor of his father, Agardhiella, a genus of red algæ with one handsome species on our Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific coast commemorates him, while many species bear his name. The red algæ were his special field, and in spite of all of the modern advances it will be long before his works cease to be the place to which one will naturally first turn when studying these plants.